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**ADAPTABLE PRESSURE WRITING INSTRUMENT HOLDER**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

5 The present application is a continuation-  
in-part application of U. S. Application Serial No.  
08/237,552, <sup>now U.S. Patent No. 5,626,430,</sup> filed May 3, 1994, which is a  
continuation-in-part application of U. S.  
Application Serial No. 07/968,210, <sup>now abandoned,</sup> filed October 29,  
1992, which is a continuation-in-part application of  
10 U. S. Application Serial No. 07/652,067, filed  
February 7, 1991, now <sup>U.S. Patent No. 5,180,232</sup> abandoned.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

15 This invention relates to hand held  
writing instrument holders, more specifically to  
those holders designed for persons with writing  
disabilities and handicaps, and that offer, to both  
handicapped and normal persons more writing comfort  
and alternative methods of holding and applying  
minimal pressure control to a narrow or wide  
20 instrument other than the conventional use of  
significant pressing forces applied by the thumb,  
index and middle finger of the gripping hand.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

25 There are many people who have difficulty  
holding and using writing instruments or cannot use  
them because of limited, varying, or minimal hand or  
finger gripping ability. This may be the result of  
a number of conditions ranging from brain impairment  
to severe cases of arthritis of the hand, digital  
30 deformities, missing fingers, or merely a single

5 sprained, cut, broken or a mild or severe cramped  
finger or hand or group of fingers. Hand injuries  
are very common among younger persons, as is  
arthritis to the older population. Also the pain  
due to arthritis or conditions such as Tendinitis,  
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Multiple Sclerosis, Cerebral  
Palsy, and Brain or spinal chord injury makes  
holding conventional writing instruments very  
difficulty, if not impossible.

10 It has been found through research that  
arthritis, or inflammation of the joints is the most  
common condition affecting people in the United  
States. Inflammation of the finger joints will  
affect functionality to varying degrees from a mild  
15 pain causing discomfort from the prolonged holding  
and use of a writing or other instrument, to the  
more severe form of arthritis which may cause a  
deformity of the fingers rendering them misshapen  
for conventional use in grasping or holding a narrow  
20 diameter object using the conventional three fingers  
to apply direct pressure to the instrument for the  
control of the instrument. Due to the wide range of  
user's needs it is not an easy or practical task to  
design a device which will take into account the  
25 variety and shapes of support needed to accommodate  
every instance of hand or finger injury or  
deformity.

30 The field of Ergonomics in the workplace  
is emerging, fueled by workers compensation claims  
for injuries to the wrist, hand and fingers. One  
Ergonomics objective is to make the tool fit the  
worker, and not force-fit the worker to the tool.  
Simultaneously, research institutions, private and  
governmental, are discovering underlying causes of  
35 Musculoskeletal difficulties. The nature of

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Repetitive Stress Injuries is just now being understood. It has been suggested that arthritis of the hand, for instance, may be as a result of the incorrectly shaped tools we use over a long period of time; and not necessarily a function of "Old Age" as previously thought. Ergonomics is uncovering and changing many such beliefs. The focus now is to recognize harmful work/play habits and change the tools we use to make them more adaptable and comfortable for use.

No such device has been made readily available for every day use, nor is there a device that gives the appearance of a prosthetic device used by "cripples", that is simple and common, that is inexpensive to manufacture, to the extent that it might be a "use and throw away" off-the-shelf disposable item, as common as a pen or pencil which is gripped by the device.

A number of devices have been patented which resolve a very specific comfort range, or type or impairment or designated task such as:

"Implement Holding Cuff" by Bischoff et al. U. S. Pat. No. 4,602,885, July 1986, which is designed for the physically handicapped and will contain a hand, fingers, and instrument within a controllable cage or cuff to cradle a non-functioning hand.

"Rolling Support for Writing Instruments" of Russell A. Schroeder, Jr., U. S. Pat. No. 2,497,418, February 1950, whose rolling hand rest writing device must be in contact with the writing surface, is not a hand held device, and concentrates on persons with total digital impairment or hand paralysis, shifting the emphasis to arm and shoulder control to provide the ability to write.

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individual deformity may require for comfort or for unorthodox use of those parts of the hand such as the "V" joints between fingers; or the palm and inner finger joint only, without the use of the actual fingers; or the use of any two desired fingers however closely or widely spaced; or unbending fingers that may still be usable for downward pressure and control of a writing instrument.

There are other numerous patented writing instrument holders which tie on, strap on, or slip on or through, but each such holder is designed to overcome a specific infirmity or add a degree of ease and comfort. Based on prior art known to this inventor, no hand-held writing instrument holder is available that has the adaptability of my writing instrument holder, or offers the many simultaneous combinations as is needed by the user, the many compound vertical, horizontal, bevelled, rounded, concave, convex or volute surfaces for variable open-finger grasping positions, or degree of control from parts of the finger exerting pressure and manipulation, or the capability of using the palm of the hand in conjunction with an opposing member in an unorthodox manner for holding and guiding a writing instrument or other type of instrument, providing the restoration of writing abilities, even though minimal prehensile ability exists and absolutely unorthodox highly individualized methods are called for and employed.

It is also important to provide an instrument holder for use by persons having normal holding and writing skills which reduces the gripping forces required to manipulate conventional instruments and which reduces the discomfort,

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pressure pencil grip into a complete writing instrument or other stylus-like tool or instrument. By incorporating these surfaces into the writing instrument or tool itself, the user will no longer have the task of having to push or pull the slip-on grip for positioning, which may be difficult for those persons with finger difficulties.

Another object of the of the present invention is to provide a long comfort groove which will form-fit any finger or member, and orient the finger position along the side of the instrument barrel.

Another object of the present invention is to link the comfort-grooved barrel with the contoured finger saddle, providing a comfortable and secure resting place on the downward pressure surface.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a combination of surfaces adaptable to the users needs at any one time, that may be easily interchanged as the user might wish for writing or tool positioning, comfort, or pressure application or merely change as desired.

Another object of the present invention is to provide multiple surfaces for adaptability to those persons with missing, sprained, broken or arthritic fingers who may wish to use a writing instrument an a highly personal configuration to their advantage.

Other objects advantages and novel features will become apparent from the detailed descriptions and the accompanying drawings.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

Figure 1 shows a right side view of instrument holder.

Figure 1A shows an instrument holder in use by right handed person indicating hand, palm and finger position options.

Figure 2 shows a front view of instrument holder.

Figure 3 shows a top view of instrument holder.

Figure 3A shows a top view of instrument holder with hand in position indicating palm rest, and upper and lower finger shelves.

Figure 4 shows a left side of instrument holder.

Figure 4A shows a left side view with hand in position.

Figure 4B shows a left side view, another alternate method of grasping the instrument holder at the concave contoured surface showing that full instrument use can be accomplished using only the pressure applied from the inner thumb and base of the index finger, or webbing between finders. NO actual finder pressure is needed for the use of the instrument.

Figure 5 shows a back view of instrument holder.

Figure 6 shows a reverse view, alternate method of grasping instrument holder. Holder and writing instrument are shown in an upside down position, the writing instrument reversed. In this position downward pressure of the palm of the hand is used to accomplish control of the instrument in conjunction with wrist or finger guidance, or minimum pressure from the inner thumb and base of the index finger. No actual finder pressure is

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needed for the use of the instrument in this position.

Figure 7 is a front elevation view of a second exemplary embodiment of the invention.

5 Figure 7A shows a hand gripping the device shown in Figure 7.

Figure 8 is a side elevation view of the device shown in Figure 7.

10 Figure 8A shows a hand gripping the device shown in Figure 8.

Figure 9 is a rear elevation view of the device shown in Figure 7.

Figure 9A shows a hand gripping the device shown in Figure 9.

15 Figure 10 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 7.

Figure 11 is a front elevation view of a third exemplary embodiment of the invention.

20 Figure 11A is a side elevation view of a device as shown in Figure 7, modified to form the device shown in Figure 11.

Figure 12 is a side elevation view of the device shown in Figure 11.

25 Figure 13 is a rear elevation view of the device shown in Figure 11.

Figure 14 is a front elevation view of a fourth exemplary embodiment of the invention.

Figure 15 is a side elevation view of the device shown in Figure 14.

30 Figure 15A shows a hand holding the device shown in Figure 15.

Figure 16 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 14.

35 Figure 16A shows a hand holding the device shown in Figure 16.

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Figure 17 is a side elevation view of a fifth exemplary embodiment of the invention.

Figure 17A shows a hand holding the device shown in Figure 17.

5           Figure 18 is a front elevation view of the device shown in Figure 17.

Figure 19 is a rear elevation view of the device shown in Figure 17.

10           Figure 20 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 17.

Figure 21 is a side elevation view of a sixth exemplary embodiment of the invention.

Figure 21a shows a hand holding the device shown in Figure 21.

15           Figure 21b is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 21.

Figure 22 shows a variation of the embodiment shown in Figure 21.

20           Figure 23 is a perspective view of still another embodiment of a holding device incorporating the principles of the present invention and showing the manner in which an instrument is supported thereby.

25           Figure 23A shows one arrangement for holding the device of Figure 23 by a right hand of an operator.

Figure 23B shows another arrangement for holding the device of Figure 23 utilizing a left hand of an operator.

30           Figure 23C shows still another arrangement for holding the device of Figure 23 utilizing a right hand.

35           Figure 23D shows still another manner in which the holding device of Figure 23 may be gripped by a left hand.

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Figure 24 is a front elevational view of the holding device of Figure 23.

Figure 25 is a rear elevational view of the holding device of Figure 23.

5 Figure 26 is a top view of the holding device of Figure 23.

Figure 27 is a perspective view showing a modification of the embodiment of Figure 23.

10 Figure 28 shows a three-quarter perspective of still another preferred embodiment of the present invention comprising a writing instrument having an integral holding device.

15 Figure 28A is a view of the embodiment of Figure 28 showing a fingertip applying pressure to finger saddle of the integrated holding device.

Figure 28B shows a view of the embodiment of Figure 28 showing a thumb applying pressure to the finger saddle of the integrated holding device.

20 Figure 28C is a view showing a middle finger knuckle applying pressure to the finger saddle of the integrated holding device.

Figure 29A is a side view showing the offset manner in which the ink/lead supply is arranged and showing the retainer cap.

25 Figure 29B shows an enlarged view of the retainer cap of Figure 29.

Figure 29C is a view of the cover cap for the instrument shown in Figure 29A.

30 Figure 30 shows a front view of the embodiment of Figure 28.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**  
**AND PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS THEREOF**

The illustrations shown in FIGS. 1-13 and 17-19 are of writing instrument holder devices

manufactured hand specific, in this case, for the right hand. the preferred construction material is of lightweight semi-rigid plastic, foam, rubber, or composite material exhibiting qualities such as resilience, tear resistance, ability to compress and conform to a variety of instruments of varying shapes inserted into the instrument holder path #1, and have the ability to decompress or spring back to its original shape after repeated uses. The material may be porous to allow for long periods of use without causing finger or hand sweating. Non-porous materials may also be advantageous, because they permit either wet or dry sterilization, and offer greater stain resistance than do porous materials. In addition, the materials should have a tendency to conform, or give slightly under the individual style of applying pressure to, in effect, mold to that person's style of use and their physical finger/hand characteristics. Weight of the device should be such that it is comfortable to hold for extended periods of time, and is not a negative comfort factor in the writing process. The size of the writing instrument holder should be such that it fits into the palm of the hand easily, and is large enough to accept all fingers.

In Fig. 1, a right hand unit is shown. For greatest utility, offering finger control on one side or the other, the unit must be manufactured hand specific, left or right, but not precluding a double sided unit. All figures shown are for a right hand device. Here the right side view of Fig. 1 will serve to clarify the reason for hand specific design. Starting from the top palm rest #6 to the bottom finger shelf rest #14, there is a decided twist to the right in a spiral staircase-like form. As shown in Fig. 1A, when the palm of the hand is

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held for further control. In the top view Fig. 3 the instrument core slit marking 1 can be seen, the oval-shaped palm rest 6 is offset to the right with the finger shelf rests 8 and 14 directly under the palm rest. A normal hand position is illustrated in Fig. 3A with the fingers on the upper and lower shelves. Depending on the dexterity of the fingers and the need to support them, rotating the device slightly counter clockwise toward the straighter side allows the fingers to be supported in a straight unbent position; rotating the device clockwise, the fingers may encircle and grip the device in an open handed grasp.

A front view of the device is shown in Fig. 2. Here the oval-shaped palm rest is seen to be offset in the direction for use by a right handed person. The fingers shelves 8 and 14 are spiraled to the right hand, and they are bevelled or sloped downward allowing finger pressure, created naturally by placement of the fingers on the platforms to act as a counterbalance to the palm pressure adding more control in the writing or instrument handling process.

The left-hand view shown in Fig. 4 exposes the underside curvature 12 of the oval-shaped palm rest 6. This area is designated as the upper bevelled detente and serves as an upper hand stop limit keeping the hand from slipping upward when used as illustrated in Fig. 4A, the thumb is shown under the palm rest, finger tips exert pressure at rests 8 and 14, while the upper detente 12 and back 18, provide counterbalance and control.

In an example of use where deformities may cause clenched or tightened fingers not able to close on a writing instrument, or a hand set in a cast with limited use of fingers, either of which

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might allow only the use of the "v" between the thumb an index finger but not the palm of the hand, the device may be sued as in Fig. 4B with the thumb joint low on the left side of the device. The pressure pushing inward naturally forces the device into the "V" 15 of the hand between finger joints. As this occurs, the webbing between fingers conforms to the concave side surface 16, Fig. 5, and further secures the device adding control of the writing instrument. The inner curve of the "V" and the inner joint of the index finger follows the concave contour, and in combination with the upper detente 12, the device is cradled securely without additional controls/fingers needed.

In an almost identical situation, with the fingers clenched, or with the fingers in an open position but with little gripping ability, and where the palm of the hand is usable and desirable, Fig. 6 shows that the writing instrument holder may be held reversed, upside down with the palm rest 6 in the downward position. The writing instrument 2 to 4 is removed and reversed also. The object here again is to grasp the device in the "V" or webbing of the hand between finger joints. In this configuration the aft underside of 6 becomes the palm rest surface and is now a larger circumference object easier to grasp and is another method of control. The concave side 16 becomes an aid in guiding and nesting the holder between the webbing or "V" of the hand. Control of the device in this position is accomplished by grasping of a larger object the palm rest 6, which might be desirable for those persons with limited finger joint mobility and using the "V" between finger joints in grasping the concave surface 16 and using downward pressure on the palm rest.

Because of the ergonomic simplicity inherent in the design numerous combinations with variations of pressure control and push-pull manipulation are possible with the multiple planes and control surfaces provided to allow for maximum flexibility for individual need.

Fig. 7 through Fig. 10 show a second exemplary embodiment of the invention. The embodiment of Fig. 7 is formed of a suitable material as described above with reference to the embodiment of Fig. 1, and is similar in overall size. The embodiment of Fig. 7 has more round contours and no sharp edges. As described below, the additional round contours allow the user to develop a more personalized method of grasping the device.

Although body 100 shown in Fig. 7 is hand specific for a right handed person, it is understood that a left hand version is formed by constructing a body which is the mirror image of body 100. All references to the right side and left side of body 100 are reversed for the left hand model. also note that the left and right directions are defined so that the left side 134 of body 100 appears on the left in Fig. 9 and on the right in Fig. 7. The right side 136 of body 100 appears on the right side in Fig. 9 and on the left side in Fig. 7.

The device is formed as a single body 100 having a top portion 106, a bottom portion 120 and a bore 102 (as shown in Fig. 10) extending from the top 106 to the bottom portion 120. The bore 102 is adapted to receive an instrument. The bore is generally square in cross section with each side approximately 0.75 centimeters long. At each corner of the square bore 102 there is a slot 166 approximately 0.15 centimeters. At the top portion



106 of the body 100, the size of bore 102 is reduced to approximately 0.60 centimeters on each side to snugly grip a variety of hand held instruments. The two slots through the length of the instrument expand to accept instruments ranging in shape from flat to square and round. The bore hold and slot width dimensions may vary in accordance with the resilience of the material used. The slots enable the material to expand and conform more easily to the shape of the instrument without straining or tearing. Other cross sections may also be used for bore 102. For example, bore 102 may be round, and may have a saw-toothed cross section.

Body 100 has three portions: an ovate top portion 106, a bottom portion 120 having a lower finder shelf 114, and an upper finger shelf 108 between top portion 106 and lower finger shelf 114.

As is shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 8, lower finger shelf 114 extends radially and downwardly from the bottom portion 120 of body 100, forming a lower finger shelf upper surface 146. Although many different parts of the hand may comfortably rest on lower finger shelf upper surface 146, surface 146 is sized to receive the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx (the end section) of the middle finger of a user's hand. This hand position is shown in Fig. 7a. The curvature of surface 146 is gentle enough to allow the finger to rest on surface 146 without squeezing the finger. Further more, surface 146 does not precisely match the contour of the terminal phalanx, so that other hand surfaces may rest on lower finger shelf. In particular, the joint between the middle phalanx and the terminal phalanx of the middle finger may be comfortably placed in surface 146. As the middle finger rests on surface 146, the weight of the hand applied through the

middle finger provides sufficient pressure for writing and drawing.

5 The lower finger shelf upper surface 146 may extend from body 100 approximately 1.8 centimeters from inner edge 128 of surface 146 to outer edge 129 of surface 146 (the inner edge 128 is the locus of points at which the relatively flat surface 146 and the saddle shaped front surface 122 meet). although this dimension may be varied, 10 surface 146 should extend from its inner edge 128 at the front surface 122 of body 100 by a distance sufficient to extend from the lateral surface of a user's middle finger to the median of the dorsal surface of the user's middle finger. This ensures 15 that the dorsal surface of the user's middle finger rests on surface 146 without slipping off.

20 Surface 146 wraps around the right side 136 of body 100. Thus, with the hand grasping body 100 in an alternate position (similar to the hand position shown in Fig. 1a), surface 146 supports the lateral surface of the fourth finger. a user may also choose to rest the lateral surface of the fifth finger on surface 146 (hand position not shown). Or 25 if body 100 is held upside down (using the hand position shown in Fig. 6), surface 146 rests on the lateral surface of the index finger.

30 Body 100 has a front surface 122 in the form of a saddle between finger shelf 114 and top portion 106. (Mathematically, a saddle is formed in a surface whose partial derivatives at a point are zero with respect to two orthogonal axes. The partial derivative is elsewhere positive with respect to the direction of the first axis; and the partial derivative is elsewhere negative with 35 respect to the direction of the second axis). Front surface 122 merges with finger shelf upper surface

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back surface 118. The upper surface 152 of upper finger shelf 108 has an outer edge 130, formed at the intersection of upper surface 152 and vertical surface 110.

5 As shown in Fig. 7, the left side 134 (note that left side 134 appears on the left in Fig. 9 and on the right in Fig. 7) of upper surface 152 is closer to the top portion 106 of body 100 than is the right side 136 (note that right side 136 appears on the right side in Fig. 9 and on the left side in Fig. 7). Surface 152 extends upwardly towards the left side 134. When body 100 is held in the manner shown in Fig. 7a, surface 152 provides support for the anterior surface of the proximal phalanx of the index finger.

10 Vertical surface 110 is generally convex in shape, and has a relatively large radius of curvature which may be approximately 5.0 centimeters. Vertical surface 110 extends between front surface 1222 and the outer edge 130 of the upper surface 152 of upper finger shelf 108. The bottom of vertical surface 110 merges into saddle shaped front surface 122. Thus vertical surface 110 extends outwardly from front surface 122 to outer edge 130 of upper surface 152 of upper finger shelf 108.

20 Vertical surface 110 is adapted to receive the anterior surfaces of the middle finger and fourth finger (proximal, middle and terminal phalanges) when body 100 is held in a position similar to the hand position shown in Fig. 1a. Vertical surface 110 also is adapted to receive the anterior surfaces of the index finger and middle finger when body 100 is held upside down, in a position similar to the hand position shown in Fig. 6.

25 Convex vertical surface 110 wraps around the right side 136 of body 100. On the right side 136,

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The main difference between palm rest 6 (shown in Fig. 1) and ovate top portion 106 is that ovate portion 106 has at its bottom smoothly curved surfaces which merge seamlessly with the contours of upper finger shelf 108. In particular, the upper surface 152 of upper finger shelf 108 has an inner surface 140 which curves upwardly to join ovate portion 106. At the front of body 100, inner surface 140 is in the form of a saddle, similar to the shape of front surface 122. In surface 140 wraps around the right side 136 and the left side 134 of body 100. As shown in Fig. 7 and Fig. 9, the right and left sides 134 and 136 each curve upwardly to joint and merge with ovate portion 106. Ovate portion 106 has a curved undersurface 142 which merges with back surface 118 of body 100.

Convex back surface 156 of ovate portion 106 extends to meet undersurface 142 and to form a detente 112 between convex back surface 156 of said ovate portion and underside 142. While body 100 is held in the "V" between the thumb and index finger (similar to the hand position shown in Fig. 4b), detente 112 prevents body 100 from slipping out of the hand during use.

Fig. 10 shows the top portion 106 of body 100. Body 100 is volute, similar to the embodiment shown in Fig. 1. As shown in Fig. 10, ovate portion 106, upper finger shelf 108 and lower finger shelf 114 form a spiral when viewed from above. As shown in Fig. 7, upper surfaces 152 and 146 of respective upper finger shelf 108 and lower finger shelf 114 follow a helical path around the periphery of body 100. bore 102 has a bore axis 160. Longitudinal axis 158 of ovate portion 106 is substantially normal to bore axis 160. Upper finger shelf 108 is offset by a first angle 162 from longitudinal axis 158. Lower finger

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shelf 114 is offset by a second angle 164 from longitudinal axis 158. Second angle 164 is greater than first angle 162.

5 The embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 7 through Fig. 10 may be grasped in any of the positions illustrated and discussed above with respect to Fig. 1 through Fig. 6. further more, the added contours in body 100 provide the user with a greater range of possible hand and finger positions. The  
10 potential for each user to select an individual position best suited to his or her hand shape, physiological condition and intended application is enhanced.

15 For example, Fig. 7a, 8a and 9a shown a hand draped around body 100 in a novel position. Referring to Fig. 7a, the index finger is draped over upper finger shelf 108, so that the anterior surface 172 of the proximal phalanx of the index finger 176 rests on surface 152 of upper finger shelf 108. The anterior  
20 surface 174 of the middle phalanx and the anterior surface 178 of the terminal phalanx of the index finger 176 rest on the left side 134 of body 100. Referring now to Fig. 7a and Fig. 9a, the anterior surface 178 of the terminal phalanx of index finger 176 is received by concave depression 138 o the left  
25 side 134. As shown in Fig. 8a, the dorsal surface 170 of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger 168 is received by surface 146 of lower finger shelf 114. As shown in Fig. 9a, the anterior surface of the first finger (thumb) 180 wraps around the back surface 118 and is received by the concave depression 116 shown in Fig. 9. This hand position is particularly  
30 advantageous for individuals with the physical infirmities discussed above as well as carpal tunnel syndrome, and for those who may not suffer from any handicap or physical infirmity, but who tend to  
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develop writer's cramp. These individuals may hold a pen or pencil for longer periods with reduced pain in this manner.

It is understood by those skilled in the art that the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 7 through Fig. 10 may be customized for users who may not require all of the gripping surfaces of body 100. Fig. 11a shows two planes 182 and 184 passing through body 100. Individuals who only intend to hold the device in the position shown in Fig. 7a, Fig. 8a and Fig. 9a, do not use the surfaces of body 100 above plane 182, or the surfaces below plane 184. The same is true for individuals who only intend to hold the device using the "V" between two of the fingers.

Fig. 11 through Fig. 13 show a further exemplary embodiment of the invention. body 200 is similar to body 100 shown in Fig. 11a, with the surfaces above plane 182 and the surfaces below plane 184 removed. For convenience, features which are the same in both body 100 (Fig. 7) and body 200 (Fig. 11) have reference numerals with the same last two digits; only the most significant digit of the reference numeral is changed from 1 to 2.

The materials used in body 200 are the same as those used in body 100. body 200 is particularly suitable for individuals who wish to hold the instrument gripping device in the hand position shown in Fig. 7a, Fig. 8a and Fig. 9a. Upper surface 252 of upper finger shelf 208 is substantially flat, and may be inclined slightly to be higher on the left side of body 200 than on the right side. The increased area of upper surface 252 (relative to the upper surface 152 in the embodiment of Fig. 7) provides more room to support the anterior surface of the proximal phalanx of the index finger, as well as a portion of the palm. The flat bottom surface 220 allows placement of the



hand closer to the writing surface than is possible when body 100 is used.

5 The remaining surface features of body 200 are the same as described above with reference to Fig. 7, Fig. 8 and Fig. 9. In particular, lower finger shelf 214, inner edge 228, front surface 222, concave depression 238, concave vertical surface 210, back 218 concave depression 216, underside 242, and outer edge 230 are all similar to respective features 114, 128, 10 122, 138, 110, 118, 116, 142 and 130 as shown in Fig. 7 through Fig. 9. This embodiment of the invention may be more attractive to some users because, even thought the features common to bodies 100 and 200 are the same size, the overall length of body 200 15 (approximately 5 centimeters) is about half the overall length of body 100 (approximately 10 centimeters). This makes body 200 easy to transport in a pocket or purse.

20 Body 200 may also be used effectively in a number of other hand gripping positions, such as in the "V" between a pair of fingers. Just as the flattened bottom surface 220 allows the hand to be positioned closer to the writing surface than when body 100 is used, if body 200 is inverted, the flat 25 upper surface 252 allows the hand to be placed closer to the writing surface.

Fig. 14 through Fig. 16 show a further exemplary embodiment of the invention. Unlike the 30 embodiments of Fig. 1, Fig. 7 and Fig. 11, body 300, as shown in Fig. 14 through Fig. 16 is not hand specific. As shown in Fig. 16, there is an axis of symmetry 392. Body 300 may be more desirable for use by ambidextrous individuals, and by those who prefer an even more compact size than body 200 shown in Fig. 35 11. body 300 is shorter, measuring about 3.5 centimeters from bottom surface 320 to top surface

386. Nonetheless, body 300 still features important aspects of the invention, as explained below.

Referring to FIGS. 14 and 15a, body 300 has a top portion 386, a bottom portion 320 and a bore 302 extending from top portion 386 to bottom portion 320. Bore 302 is similar to bore 102 discussed above with reference to Fig. 7, and is adapted to receive an instrument.

Body 300 has a finger shelf 314 extending radially outwardly and downwardly from bottom portion 320 of body 300, forming a finger shelf upper surface 346 sized to receive the dorsal surface 370 of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger 368 of the hand.

Body 300 has a front surface 322 in the form of a saddle between finger shelf 314 and top portion 386, with front surface 322 extending to and merging with finger shelf upper surface 346. Front surface 322 is sized to receive a lateral surface of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger 368.

Finger shelf upper surface 346 extends from front surface 322 of body 300 by a distance sufficient to extend from the lateral surface to the median of the dorsal surface 370 of the terminal phalanx. In the exemplary embodiment, finger shelf 346 is extended even further, sufficient to extend out by the full width of the middle finger, approximately 1.4 to 1.5 centimeters from the inner edge 328 of surface 346. The extended length provides extra support for the middle finger, and allows the hand to transmit more force with the middle finger easily.

Finger shelf 314 extends approximately three quarters of the way around body 300, as shown in Fig. 16. Again, this allows use of a single device by either hand, still providing a surface 346 to receive the dorsal surface of the middle finger terminal phalanx.

Unlike the embodiments of Fig. 1, Fig. 7 and Fig. 11, the saddle shaped front surface 322 of body 300 wraps around body 300, merging with a back saddle surface 388. A horizontal cross section (not shown), perpendicular to bore 302, would be substantially circular. The anterior surface 394 of the terminal phalanx of the first finger is received by the back saddle surface 388. The anterior surface of the terminal phalanx of the index finger (not shown) is received by the saddle shaped surface on the left or right side of body 300. The symmetrical aspect of saddle shaped front surface 322 makes body 300 useful by right handed, left handed and ambidextrous individuals. There are no concave depressions unique to the left, right, front or back sides of body 300.

Another difference between body 300 and the embodiments of Fig. 1, Fig. 7 and Fig. 11 is that body 300 does not include the upper finger shelf. The anterior surface of the index finger does not rest on the top portion 386 of body 300. Body 300 is gripped only the terminal phalanges of the first, second and third fingers. Unlike the conventional grip of an instrument (i.e., the grip used for an instrument without a holder) in which the lateral surface of the middle finger is used to hold the instrument and apply pressure, body 300 provides means to apply pressure to the instrument using the dorsal surface of the middle finger. This grip is common with the other embodiments of the invention described herein. The top portion 386 of body 300 has a greater diameter than the saddle shaped surfaces 322, 388, 395 and 397. The larger top portion assists in preventing body 300 from slipping out of the user's hand.

Fig. 16a shows a different hand position which may be used to grip body 300. In this position, body 300 is rotated about bore 302 by an angle of about 90 degrees from the position shown in Fig. 15a. This

position provides a slightly different writing angle, and allows the index finger to rest on the extended portion of finger shelf 314. The dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger rests on the portion of finger shelf upper surface 346 on the side 395 of body 300. It will be understood by one skilled in the art that body 300 may be rotated to any position in the 90 degree range between that shown in Fig. 15a and that shown in Fig. 16a to suit the individual user's style.

Fig. 17 through Fig. 20 shown another embodiment of the invention. body 400, shown in Fig. 17, is similar to the embodiment of Fig. 14, except that body 400 is hand specific, and is made for right handed individuals. The overall size of body 400 is similar to that of the embodiment of Fig. 14. Like body 300 (shown in Fig. 14) body 400 has a top portion 486 which has a greater diameter than the middle portion formed by surfaces 422, 488, 495 and 497. top portion 486 assists in preventing body 400 from slipping downward or dropping. It is understood that reversal of all surface locations results in a left hand model. although the right and left handed models are geared towards typical right and left handed users, respectively, an individual right handed user may prefer the left handed mode, and a left handed user may prefer the right handed model.

Body 400 has a top portion 486, a bottom portion 420 and a bore 402 extending from top portion 486 to bottom portion 420. bore 402 is similar to bore 102 discussed above with reference to Fig. 7, and is adapted to receive an instrument.

Body 400 has a finger shelf 414 extending radially and downwardly from bottom portion 420 of body 400m, forming a finger shelf upper surface 446 sized to receive the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger of the hand. This hand position is similar to the hand position shown in Fig. 15a.

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Body 400 has a front surface 422 in the form of a saddle between finger shelf 414 and top portion 486, with front surface 322 extending to, and merging with, finger shelf upper surface 446. Front surface 422 is sized to receive a lateral surface of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger 468.

Finger shelf upper surface 446 extends from front surface 422 of body 400 by a distance sufficient to extend from the lateral surface to the median of the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx. Like finger shelf 314 shown in Fig. 15, finger shelf 414 is extended even further, sufficient to extend out by the full width of the middle finger, approximately 1.4 to 1.5 centimeters from the inner edge 428 of surface 446. the extended length of finger shelf 414 provides extra support for the middle finger, and allows the hand to transmit more force with the middle finger easily.

As shown in Fig. 18, a concave depression 496 is in the center of finger shelf upper surface 446. When the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger is received by surface 446, the joint between the middle phalanx and the terminal phalanx is received by concave depression 496, enhancing comfort and increasing the gripping surface. It is understood by those skilled in the art that the position of the concave depression 496 may be shifted slightly towards the left or right of the center of surface 446. In particular, moving depression 496 towards left side 497 provides a larger area on surface 446 on which the terminal phalanx of the middle finger rests while the joint is received by depression 496.

Body 400 has no axis of symmetry. Between the finger shelf 414 and the top portion 486 are front saddle surface 422, side saddle surfaces 495 and 497, and a back saddle surface 488. As shown in Fig. 17, front surface

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of a writing instrument, which may be a pen or a pencil (e.g., mechanical pencil). Body 503 includes a finger shelf 514 with an upper surface 546 adapted to receive the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger, as shown in Fig. 21a. A front surface 522 is adapted to receive the lateral surface of the middle finger. On the opposite side of housing 501 from finger shelf 514 is a back surface 588 adapted to receive the anterior surface of the terminal phalanx of the first finger. Surfaces 522, 546 and 588 may be hand specific, similar to surfaces 422, 446 and 488 shown in Fig. 17 through Fig. 20. Surfaces 522, 546 and 588 may also be non hand specific, as shown in Fig. 14 through Fig. 16. Fig. 21b is a plan view of the gripping device incorporating the writing implement. Surface 546 of the finger shelf may include a concave depression similar to the finger shelf surface 446 in the embodiment of Fig. 17.

As shown in phantom in Fig. 21, the top portion of body 500 may optionally be constructed to wrap all the way around housing 501, forming an additional surface 587 to assist in gripping body 500.

Fig. 22 shows a variation of the embodiment of Fig. 21. In Fig. 22, instrument 601 is a cutting instrument, which may be a knife (as shown) or other surgical or dental instrument. It is understood by those skilled in the art that a variety of gripping devices may be manufactured in this manner, with any one of a variety of hand held instruments integrated into the respective gripping device bodies. These instruments may include, but are not limited to eating utensils, tools, toothbrushes, and paintbrushes.

Fig. 23 shows still another embodiment of the present invention which is extremely advantageous for use by individuals having normal ability in handling and/or

gripping instruments and the like as well as those having less than normal skills and is extremely advantageous for use by persons constantly performing repetitive manual operations with instruments or the like.

5 Figs. 23 and 24-26 show another embodiment of the present invention 700 having an elongated bore 701 terminating in openings 702 and 703 at the respective upper and lower ends thereof. The bore is preferably either cylindrical or may have any other configuration, 10 the holder 700 being formed of a resilient, rubber-like material capable of undergoing some stretching in order to conform to the outer periphery of an instrument having a non-circular shape.

15 Fig. 23 shows an instrument I which may be a pencil, pen, handle of a cutting knife having a cutting blade (one such hand held cutting instrument being identified by the trademark XACTO).

20 An instrument I is pushed through bore 701 and can be seen to be of a length which is substantially greater than the length of device 700. Device 700 is positioned at any location along the length of instrument I depending only upon the needs of the user which is based principally upon the comfort and ease of use and holding of the operator. The top end of device 700 has 25 a generally annular shape periphery except for a truncated portion which comprises the top end of a gripping surface 703 which extends downwardly from the top end adjacent opening 702 and curves slightly inwardly in the region 704 and thereafter curves outwardly over the region 705 to form a somewhat J-shaped or "ski-slope" 30 configuration when viewed as a side elevation. The lower end forms a curved edge or vertex 706 of the gripping surface which extends outwardly from the bore 701 by a distance greater than the upper end 707.



5 The upper region of the gripping surface 703 extending from top 707 to about the intermediate portion thereof is substantially flat and parallel to axis A while the remaining surface from the intermediate portion to the bottom edge 706 has a substantially curved concave surface gradually extending downwardly and away from axis A.

10 The device 700 tapers gradually downwardly from the top toward a narrower intermediate or "waist" region 708 and then tapers outwardly from the intermediate region toward the bottom of the device 700 which curves radially inwardly to merge with the perimeter of bottom opening 703. Device 700, excluding the gripping surface 703, has a generally "hour glass" shape comprised of top and bottom portions which gradually taper radially inwardly to define the waist portion.

15 The intermediate region on the sides adjacent gripping surface 703 and the portion thereof between said sides and opposite said gripping portion 703 is of reduced diameter, the taper being a gradual curvature. The intermediate surface region thus has a curved concave contour. The surface 709 opposite the gripping surface 703 tapers inwardly a slightly greater amount than the side surfaces 708a, 708b shown in Fig. 25.

20 Some of the possible arrangements which may be utilized to grip device 700 are shown in Figs. 23A-23D.

25 Fig. 23A shows one manner in which device 700 may be gripped by one finger and a thumb of a right hand. More specifically, the interior surface 720 of the terminal phalanx of thumb 721 presses on the lower concave surface portion of gripping surface 703 while the anterior surface 722 of the terminal phalanx of index finger 723 rests upon the surface area 709 of reduced diameter. The forces exerted by thumb 721 and index finger 723 in the direction extending radially inwardly

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performed. For example, a writing instrument such as a pen (either a ball point or a nib-type pen) or pencil requires only a light downward force whereas a cutting instrument, an artist's or leather worker's tool or a dental instrument such as a dental pick may require a greater (pushing or pulling) force.

Device 700 is extremely advantageous for use in instances where repeated operations over a long period of time would otherwise cause significant strain and/or fatigue experienced due to use of the normal forces required to press a pen or pencil, for example, between the thumb and index and third fingers. Alternatively, persons lacking the ability to provide such normal pressing forces may nevertheless have the ability to hold the instrument while exerting an insignificant if not imperceptible pressing force.

Fig. 23C shows still another arrangement in which device 700 is gripped by the thumb 721, index finger 728 and third or middle finger 729 of an operator's right hand. More specifically, the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx 730 engages gripping surface 703. The interior surface and a portion of the side surface between the interior and dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx 720 of thumb 721 engages the rear intermediate surface 709 (see Fig. 25) and may also rest somewhat on the surface portion 708b. Middle finger 728 need not even engage the device 700 and, merely as a matter of an operator holding the fingers in a comfortable position, finger 28 may touch only the anterior surface of the terminal phalanx of thumb 721 or alternatively may touch upon the regions 708a of device 700 or may touch upon portions of the thumb 721 and device 700 mentioned immediately hereinabove.

Again, the pressing force required to be exerted upon device 700 by the fingers and thumb in the

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inward radial direction is substantially insignificant for the reasons set forth hereinabove while, in contrast, the downward force exerted in the direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of instrument I is significantly greater than any inward radial force exerted on the instrument and is a function of the nature of the operation being performed, as was described hereinabove. In addition, the principal downward force may be exerted by and is preferably exerted by the middle finger 729.

As a modification of the arrangement shown in Fig. 23C, the knuckle portion of the finger 729 between the terminal phalanx and the intermediate phalanx may engage and rest upon the gripping surface 703 and more specifically the lower, concave, curved region 705 (see Fig. 23). Alternatively, both a portion of the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx finger 729 and the aforementioned knuckle may engage and rest upon gripping surface 703.

Fig. 23D shows still another gripping arrangement in which the index and middle or third fingers 725 and 731 and the thumb 724 of a left-hand grips device 700. More specifically, the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger 731 rests upon the lower surface portion 705 of gripping surface 703. The anterior surface of the terminal phalanx of thumb 724 rests upon surface portion 709. The anterior surface of the terminal phalanx of index finger 725 rests upon surface portion 708b. The forces required to manipulate instrument I may be obtained principally from middle finger 731 and thumb 724 and the positioning of the index finger 705 may be more a matter of placement in the manner shown in Fig. 23D for purposes of comfort more so than for purposes of urging instrument I toward (or away from) a surface being worked upon. The anterior surface portion of index finger 725 may rest exclusively

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upon an engaging surface of thumb 724 or exclusively upon surface 708b of device 700 or may rest upon partial surfaces of both the device 700 and thumb 724. The principal downward forcing exerted upon instrument I may be derived from the middle finger 731. As an alternative to the arrangement shown in Fig. 23D, the knuckle portion of finger 731 located between the terminal phalanx and the middle phalanx may rest upon the lower portion of 705 of gripping surface 703. As a further alternative, the dorsal surface of the middle phalanx of middle finger 731 may rest upon surface portion 705. Any of these alternative holding arrangements may be utilized with equal success in holding instrument I for the performance of a given operation. In addition, an operator may shift from one gripping arrangement to another as a means for reducing discomfort, strain and the like. A number of the gripping arrangements described for use with the embodiments of FIGS. 1-22 may also be used.

Fig. 27 shows an alternative embodiment 700' of the device shown, for example, in Fig. 23 wherein opposite end portions 700a', 700b' are substantially identical in design and function to the device 700 shown in Fig. 23 and wherein the portions 700a' and 700b' are joined by at least and preferably two joining strips 700c', 700d'. This embodiment is extremely useful in conjunction with dental and other instruments wherein different types of implements are provided at opposite ends of a common handle H having instrument ends I' and I". This arrangement enables an operator to switch the use of one instrument I' to the other instrument I" without removing and reversing a single device 700. As further alternatives, connector strips 700c' and 700d' may be replaced by a continuous, cylindrical arrangement or alternatively may be eliminated altogether, thereby

effectively providing two independent devices 700a' and 700b'.

Fig. 28 shows still another alternative embodiment 800 of the present invention comprised of a barrel 802, cap 804 and integrated holding section 806. A pen (or pencil) tip 808 extends from the lower end of gripping portion 806.

Gripping portion 806 is provided with a substantially J-shaped indented finger guide or groove 810, which extends substantially diagonally downward and inward having a concave portion 810a, which merges into a lower fixed saddle 810b and terminates in a pressure edge 810c. The remaining portion 812 of the gripping section 806 has a waist region 812a of reduced diameter providing a generally hour-glass-shaped contour. Upper portion 812b is of a substantially constant diameter with a lower end of barrel 802 so that the external surfaces of these members are substantially flush, and tapering gradually along a smooth curvature to the waist region 812a of reduced diameter and thereafter tapering outwardly to region 812c. The remaining portion of gripping section 806 tapers to a substantially narrow opening 814 from which the pen (or pencil) end tip extends.

The sides 816, 818 (Fig. 30) of gripping section 806, which are arranged between the J-shaped finger guide 810 and the rear surface portion 812 are generally straight, measured in the longitudinal direction and have a substantially constant convex curvature measured in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the instrument.

The contours of the gripping section 806 substantially resemble those of the gripping member 700 shown in Figs. 23-27. The major distinction being that

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the gripping section 806 forms an integral part of the instrument 800.

Incidentally, although the instrument 800, shown in Fig. 28 is, the preferred embodiment, preferably either a pen or pencil, the pen or pencil may be replaced or incorporate a cutting, probing (i.e. electric heating or sensing device) or scoring member, if desired without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. The opening at 814 may be sized and shaped to receive the desired operating instrument.

FIGS. 28A-28C show three possible ways in which the instrument may be held, it being understood that a variety of other ways may be utilized to hold the instrument depending upon the needs (and/or ingenuity) of the user.

Fig. 28A shows one such arrangement. The right-hand of the user is holding instrument 800 such that the anterior portion IFa of index finger IF rests in the J-shaped surface 810 so that the tip IFt of the finger rests upon the saddle portion 810b and tip of thumb T rests in the waist region 812a while the middle finger MF has the side thereof resting upon the side 816 of instrument 800 (see Fig. 30). Only light pressure need be exerted in a generally inwardly radial direction by the thumb T and middle finger MF. Downward pressure is exerted by the tip IFt of index finger IF on the saddle portion 810b for writing, for example.

In the arrangement shown in Figure 28B, instrument 800 is shown being held by thumb T and index finger IF of the right-hand of user. The side of the thumb T rests against the J-shaped surface 810a (see Fig. 28) while the tip portion of the thumb rests upon saddle portion 810b. The tip of index finger IF is shown resting just below waist region 812a (see Fig. 28). Only light pressure need be applied by the tip of index finger

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IF to hold instrument 800. Downward pressure is applied by the tip of thumb T against saddle portion 810b.

Figure 28C shows still another manner in which instrument 800 may be held. In this example, the thumb, index finger and outer knuckle of the middle finger are utilized for holding purposes. The tip of thumb T rests against waist portion 812a (see Fig. 28). The outer knuckle MFa of middle finger MF rests upon saddle portion 810b (see Fig. 28), while index finger IF has its anterior portion extending about the lower portion of barrel 802 and the upper portion of side 818 of instrument 800 (see Fig. 30).

In a manner similar to the arrangement shown in 28A and 28B, only light pressure need be applied in a generally inwardly radial direction by thumb T and index finger IF while the knuckle MFa of middle finger MF applies the downward pressure against saddle 810b of the instrument 800.

Figures 29A and 29B show details of the internal structure of instrument 800 when utilized as either a pen or pencil. A narrow, elongated tubular ink supply member 814 is arranged within instrument 800 and is offset relative to a longitudinal central axis CL. The barrel 814, which may be an ink supply barrel or a lead supply member are arranged in the off-center manner shown in Figs. 29 and 29A to balance the instrument 800 thereby offsetting the opposing or mainly diagonally downward force applied to the lower finger saddle 810b. In addition, the tip 808, which is likewise offset from center line CL, angles the instrument in use thereby orienting the finger saddle more to the finger used thereon making a more secure platform by orientation rather than increasing the size of the saddle.

The offset of tip 808 necessitates offset alignment of tubular supply member 814.



Pen cap 804 may either be force-fittingly or threadedly mounted upon the upper end of barrel 802, which may be provided with an upper end 802a of reduced diameter to telescope into the interior of 804. The engaging portions may be threaded to threadedly engage one another or may be of a tight tolerance for a good force-fit.

The interior of cap 804 has an annular recess 804a of a tapering cross-section, tapering from a wide open end to a narrow base 804a-1. This recess receives and accurately positions the upper end 814a of supply barrel 814. The provision of a circular-shaped recess assures proper retention of the upper end 814a of supply barrel 814 even in the event that the cap 804 is rotated to a different angular position each time it is replaced upon barrel 802.

Figure 29B shows a protective cover cap 816, which may be utilized to protect the instrument tip 808. The cover cap has a substantially eccentric conical shape which generally conforms to the shape of the instrument over the region from the extreme end of tip 808 to a position just slightly above the pressure edge 810c on one side thereof, and just slightly above region 812c on the opposite side of instrument 800 (see Fig. 28).

The cap 816 has an interior dimension which is close to the exterior dimension of the lower end of instrument 800 so as to provide a good force fit. Cap 816 may be provided with an internal lip 816a, which extends just slightly inwardly to provide a snap-fit with the pressure edge 810c. A pocket clip 818 has a first end thereof secured to cap 816 and the major portion thereof 818a extending over the upper portion of gripping section 806 so as to be clipped into the pocket of the user, for example.

5 The instrument 800 thus has a gripping section  
which embraces all of the favorable characteristics of  
the gripping member 700 shown, for example in Fig. 23,  
while at the same time providing a wholly integrated  
10 instrument, and when employed as a pen or pencil has an  
off center ink/lead supply (or other internal member)  
which angles the instrument when in use, for example, in  
the writing process, exposing more of the pressure  
applied to the finger surface. This automatic angling  
15 assures that the applied force is exerted in a diagonal  
direction rather than directly downward, the approximate  
10-20° angle (dependent upon a user's style) exposes more  
of the finger ledge and saddle. In addition, a smaller  
finger saddle/lower pressure ledge may be utilized with  
20 equal success. The smaller finger saddle/lower pressure  
ledge provides a more balanced instrument in both  
appearance and use (in appearance, without the balance  
described hereinabove through the offset tip, the lower  
pressure ledge 810c would have to be larger, providing  
the pen with an awkward and unbalanced or "bottom heavy"  
appearance).

25 Although the descriptions and illustrations  
above contain numerous specifications and illustrations  
for use, these should not be construed as limiting the  
scope of the invention but as merely providing  
illustrations of some of the presently preferred  
embodiments of this invention.

30 A latitude of modification, change and  
substitution is intended in the foregoing disclosure, and  
in some instances, some features of the invention will be  
employed without a corresponding use of other features.  
Accordingly, it is appropriate that the appended claims  
be construed broadly and in a manner consistent with the  
spirit and scope of the invention herein described.